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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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25X1

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 17 January 1955

SUBJECT Radio Relay Operations of Funkamt Beelitz

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1. The relay station of the Volga Network, Potsdam-Beelitz (Funkamt Beelitz) was originally built in 1928 by Transradio. The station is in a one-story building 50 meters wide and 80 meters long; the grounds are entirely surrounded by a wire mesh fence. A plant pass must be shown to enter and leave the area. The machinery is in the basement. Electric current comes from the relay station (Relaisstelle) in Treuenbrietzen, but a diesel generator is available at the station if the current fails.

2. In June 1954, the Betriebsleiter was Heinz Pieper

deputy Betriebsleiter was Gerd Kaune.

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3. In May 1954, the station was turned over to the exclusive direction of the German Betriebsleiter and his German staff. Before that, there were three Soviet civil engineers who ran the station and lived there.

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4.

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5. The station had three bookkeepers, who earned about 500 or 600 DME per month, two engineers, who earned about 850 DME per month and about 25 radio operators (Funkers) and mechanics. The radio operators made from 500 to 600 DME per month, the mechanics about 325 DME. There were also laborers and cleaning women, who were paid around 200 DME per month.
6. The office force worked from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M. on weekdays (and ~~on~~ ~~weekdays~~ 7 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. on Saturdays. Technical personnel and mechanics were expected to work a total of 208 hours per month.
7. There is no broadcasting apparatus at the Beelitz relay station. Programs were received there from Moscow, Peking, Helsinki, Sofia, Bucharest, Budapest and Tirana. The programs picked up were passed by cable to the main telegraph office in Oranienburger Strasse. Broadcast network was done from Koenigswusterhausen. The various stations picked up were tuned in at specific times of day; these times were often alternated. Receiving was done almost exclusively with ~~the~~ ~~stations~~ ~~Viennae~~. The receiving apparatus were Telefunken 801 and the ~~was 12 of them~~.
8. Program I from ~~the~~ ~~radio~~ received at Beelitz on shortwave and relayed by cable to ~~the~~ ~~radio~~; from there it was relayed again by cable to Koenigswusterhausen and broadcast from there. The times for these broadcasts were ~~on~~ ~~days~~, from 6 to 8 AM, from 4 to about 6 PM and from 8:30 to 11 PM, on Saturdays, to 12 midnight; on Sundays, from 7 to about 11 AM and from 1 PM to 12 midnight. The frequencies most used were 15390, 15270, 11870, 9655, 7340 and 6365 kilocycles.
9. The German-language program ¹ was received at Beelitz every day and relayed to Leipzig ², and was broadcast from there. The times for these broadcasts were from 7:30 to 8 AM and from 5 to 11:30 PM daily. The frequencies most used were ~~the~~ ~~radio~~, 11705, 8360, and 7310 kilocycles.
10. The Beelitz station had ~~the~~ ~~radio~~ ~~phones~~: Potsdam 1475 and Beelitz 380. Koenigswusterhausen, the ~~the~~ ~~radio~~ ~~radio~~ and the Leipzig station were also connected by direct tele~~phone~~ ~~lines~~.
11. The following operations were also carried out by the Beelitz relay station: telegraphic communication with the Eastern countries, field-strength measurement and frequency measurement.
12. The station had the following motor vehicles: one Phaenomen "Granit", one BMW and one DKW, all in good shape.

1. Comment: Presumably from Moscow.

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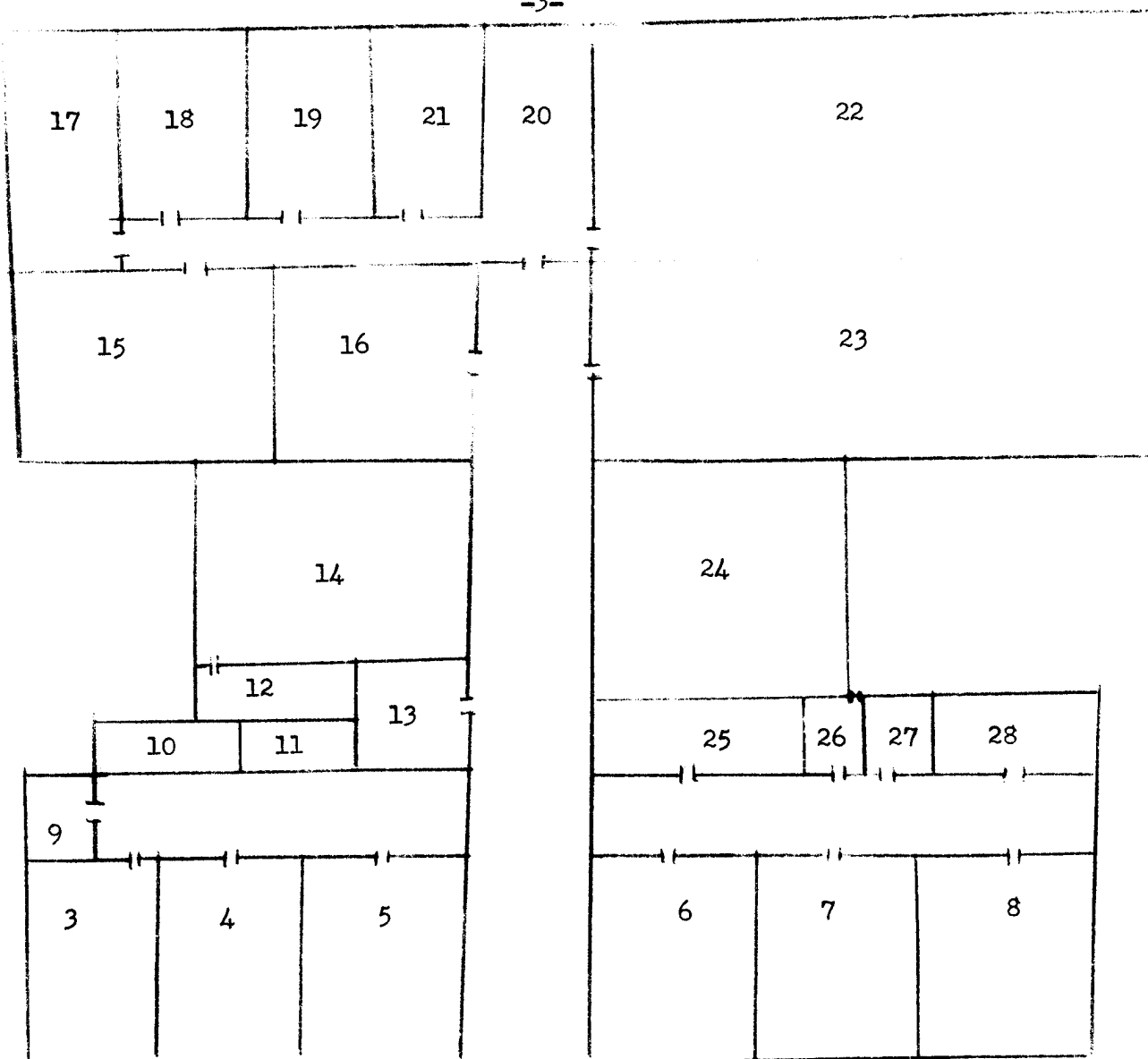
2. Comment: Presumably by cable.

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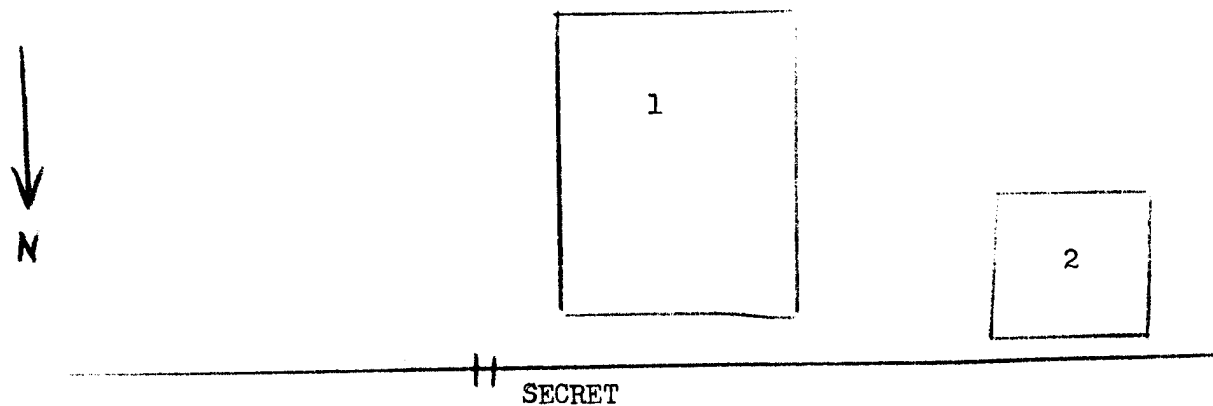
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Area in Front of Building



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Legend to sketch:

1. Dwelling; formerly the residence of the Soviet engineers, later that of four employees of the station. The house is made of stone and is about 5 [redacted] in building.
2. Field station (Feldstaerkemessstelle). A one-story [redacted]
3. Station "T": 2 engineers, light construction
4. Deputy Betriebsleiter's office
5. Personnel office
6. Betriebsleiter's secretary's office
7. Betriebsleiter's office
8. Conference room
9. Dispensary
10. and 11. Restrooms
12. Old darkroom
13. Mechanical workshop
14. Logging and records room
15. Laboratory for minor repairs
16. Storeroom for old unserviceable equipment
17. Radio monitoring (frequency measuring) (measuring of East German transmitters between roughly 150-1500 kcs)
18. Net control station (Funkleitstelle) for items 2 and 17 above
19. Technical draftsman
20. Control station (Kontrollstelle) (observation of Russian transmitters under normal radio broadcast reception conditions)
21. Antenna switchboard for Telegrafie
22. Room for receiving and switching telegraph lines - 12 units
23. "Cultural Room" for employees meetings
24. Room for Russian transmission service (Uebertragungsdienste): 4 Schwabenland, 1 Lorenz long wave receiver; two receivers were in operation at all times, one for use and one for reserve
25. Cellar steps
26. Exit to Betriebsleiter's cell [redacted]
27. Shower room
28. Toilet

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